

THE INLAND PRINTER

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

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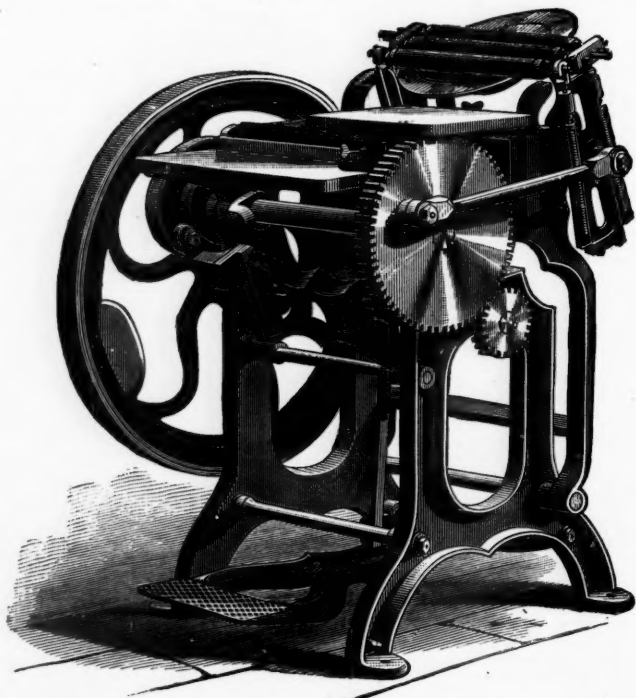
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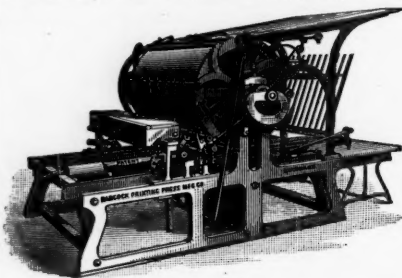
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VOLUME I.

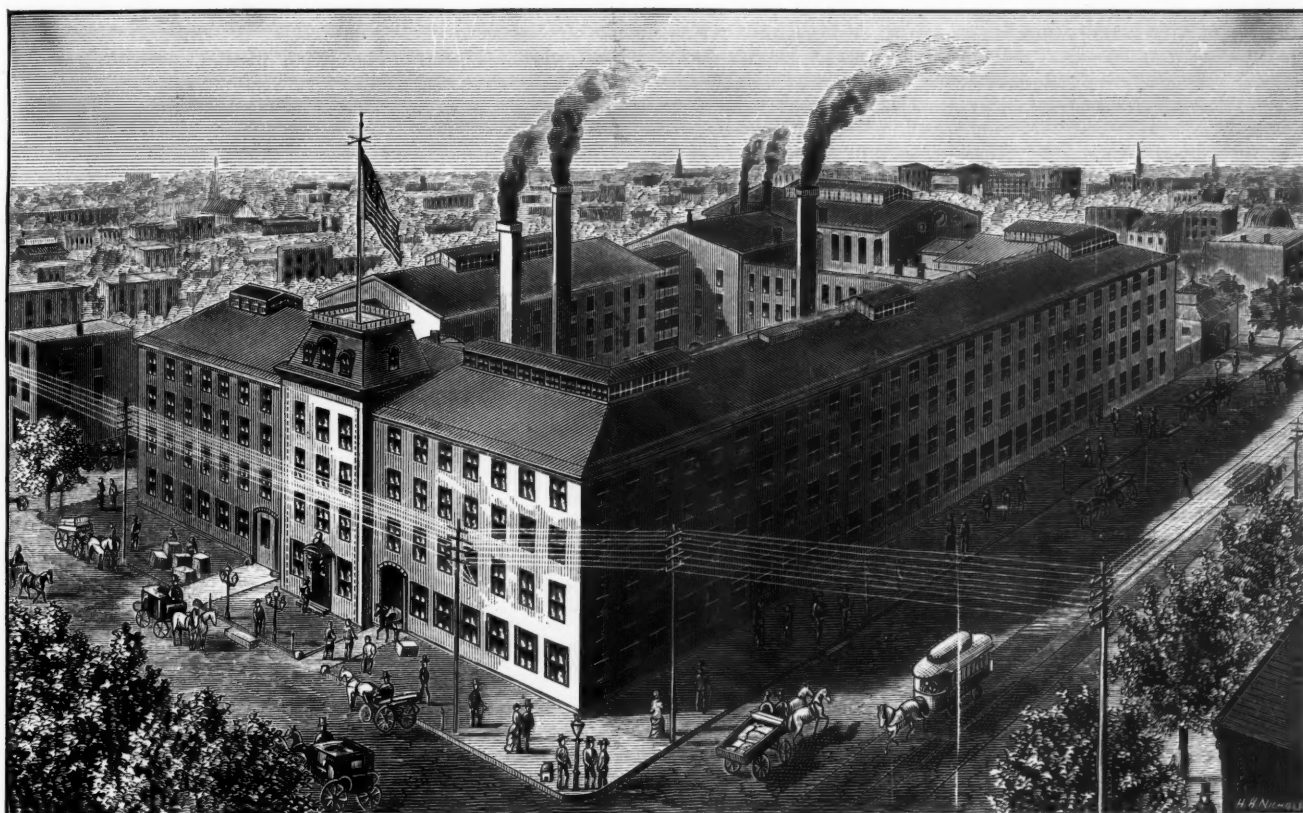
CHICAGO, MAY, 1884.

NUMBER 8.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

THIS establishment, which is acknowledged to be the largest printing-office in existence, is situated on the southwest corner of North Capitol and H streets, within full view of the capitol building, and only about one-half mile distant therefrom. Its magnitude is the admiration of those of our citizens who have been fortunate enough to inspect its interior, and has excited the wonder and envy of the representatives of foreign nations, who have fully realized that the youngest nation has taken fore-

than two thousand, who represent a population of nearly ten thousand people! Among them are noticed as many as five or six hundred females, of all ages, from the grandame, whose hair has been silvered by time, to the sprightly maiden in her teens, who, perhaps, is the chief support of an aged mother or an invalid sister, or other dear ones. The men come from every state and territory in the Union, and many of them served with distinction in the Grand Army of the Republic in the dark days of the rebellion. They furnish a rare study of human character, of personal peculiarities and mental characteristics; but



GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

most rank in its facilities for the production of government literature. The building is plain and unpretending in its architectural outline, but at once strikes the eye of the beholder as a structure imposing in its dimensions, if not in its exterior attractiveness. But for all this there is an air of business and industry surrounding it not at all in conflict with its sober exterior. It has more the appearance of a huge factory than that of a great printing-office, as the above illustration shows.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, when the labors of the day have closed, is the best time to inspect the army of artisans which inhabit its sombre walls during the hours of labor. If we were able to count this host of cheerful, hurrying mass of humanity, in their eager hunt for their comfortable homes, we should find that there were more

they are bound together in a common brotherhood, which, when danger or want or suffering approaches, permits no one who is really worthy to suffer.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Before proceeding to give a description of the interior workings of this mammoth concern, a brief reference to the early history and rapid growth of this branch of the public service will not come amiss.

Congress did not assemble in the capital city of the nation until May, 1800. The second session of the sixth Congress was held in the old capitol building in Washington, D.C., that year, and from that day till the present time has never assembled elsewhere. Of course printing for the government began with the organization of the

union of the states, but consisted principally in the publication of the journals of the proceedings of Congress and the laws approved by the executive. The Senate, in the earlier times, sat with closed doors, and there is but a meagre history of its deliberations of that period now in existence.

The yearly expenditures for printing for the government in the early times could not have much exceeded one or two thousand dollars. The appropriations for this service were so insignificant that they were usually coupled with other small items, such as firewood and stationery, or included in the contingent expenses, and was done for the two houses of Congress without much restriction under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House.

In 1801 Mr. Randolph first proposed a "public printer," but it failed to carry. Up to 1819 the "contract" system for the printing of Congressional documents prevailed, both houses refusing to create a "national" printing-office, although the project had received very careful consideration at the hands of a joint committee of the two houses, and was strongly recommended. About this time, however, it was decided that each house should elect its own printer, and the old firm of Gales & Seaton received the joint appointment for both houses. They continued for several years, but in 1827 a hot fight was made for the Senate printing between Duff Green, Gales & Seaton, Peter Force and Thomas Ritchie, without a choice. At the next session Duff Green secured the Senate and Gales & Seaton the House. From this time up to 1840 there was always a contest for the work, as it was now assuming considerable magnitude.

The several printers were Gales & Seaton, Blair & Rives, Thomas Allen, Ritchie & Harris. The cost of the House printing alone had now reached \$200,000, and there was universal complaint of extravagance. The whigs wanted rates reduced, and they were reduced, but under Gales & Seaton were advanced again. Thomas Ritchie, of the old Richmond *Enquirer*, was the next printer, but was ousted through the whig influence of Garrett Davis, who again introduced the "contract" system under a joint Congressional committee. Under this renewed system things seem to have grown "from bad to worse." The public printing for the six years up to 1852 reached \$3,500,000 as a total, and in that year a "Superintendent of Public Printing" was created, who was made strictly accountable for all public printing done under government auspices. John T. Towers, an old-line whig, was the first appointee. He was succeeded by A. G. Seaman, George W. Bowman, and, in 1859, by John Heart, who served up to May 12, 1861.

In 1852 a contest was had for the positions of Senate and House printers, in which four prominent personages figured: Gen. Robert Armstrong, Horace Greeley, W. G. Brownlow and Henry J. Raymond. The last-named trio were defeated, and Gen. Armstrong won the race. In 1856 Cornelius Wendell, who is really the founder of the Government Printing Office, had a close contest against John D. Defrees. Wendell was elected and expended large amounts in buildings and machinery, which was the nucleus

from which has sprung the present Government Printing Office. The new law went into force under President Lincoln, and he appointed John D. Defrees superintendent, Mr. Wendell's establishment having been purchased by Mr. Defrees' predecessor, under a joint resolution of Congress, at a cost of \$146,545. Andrew Johnson removed Mr. Defrees and appointed Cornelius Wendell. In 1867 Congress changed the law and made Mr. Defrees "Congressional Printer." In 1869 Mr. A. M. Clapp succeeded Mr. Defrees. In 1876 the power of appointment was re-conferred on the President, and Mr. Clapp was continued as "Public Printer," and confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 President Hayes appointed Mr. Defrees, who held the office until April 15, 1882, when the present incumbent assumed charge.

A very careful examination of the expenditures for printing from 1789 to 1881, reveals the fact that the government has paid about *one hundred millions of dollars* for this service. The annual expense of this one item has, for the past ten years, averaged about \$2,000,000, but with the rapid development and increase of population of the country, it is perfectly natural that we should look for increased expense from year to year.

The printing ordered by Congress annually absorbs nearly one-half of the whole appropriation made for printing and binding for the government. Much of the printing for Congress is done at night, and is therefore somewhat more expensive than work performed wholly in daylight. It has been truly said that the value of the printing for Congress depends as much upon the *promptness* with which it is done as the manner of its execution. The main object is to have laid before Congress and the country the condition and wants of the public service in its various branches as officially communicated by the several departments of the government. It is of the first importance to intelligent legislation upon these subjects that the documents should be promptly printed and delivered; and if they are withheld or delayed until the leading measures of the session are matured, the printing is comparatively worthless. In estimating the cost of the congressional printing, therefore, its value in the assistance and guide it affords our legislators is an important element in the account. For the printing of the numerous extensive public documents in time to meet the wants of Congress a large establishment is absolutely necessary. There occur frequently emergencies when the entire force of the office must be thrown upon a single document, the prompt printing of which is considered of great importance.

Mr. Benton, in 1846, mentioned an instance in which the delay in printing a certain public document had cost the government one million of dollars; and a few years ago it was announced in the newspapers of this country that the displacement of a comma in a law had involved the government in the loss of an equally large sum.

(To be continued.)

RULING-INKS can be made to dry quickly by adding half a gill of methylated spirits to every pint of ink. The spirit is partly soaked into the paper and partly evaporates; it also makes the lines firm.

HONEST PRINTERS.

BY WM. J. ADAMS.

A FEW years ago the president of one of our Eastern railroads, about to start for Europe to enlist the sympathies of the stockholders in his behalf by the next annual election, had written a speech for the occasion, and wishing to have it printed to distribute to the newspapers simultaneously with its delivery, he engaged a reliable printer to do the work.

The proprietor being out of town, the foreman received the copy, with instructions to be as quiet about the matter as possible, and on no account to allow a copy of it to leave the office without a written order from the president, all of which he promised to do.

After reading the matter over carefully and marking it here and there, he gave it out in small takes, and in such a manner as to confuse anyone who might be too curious or inquisitive.

When the speech was all set up, and the copy and the proofs were read and read by the proof-reader,—who was now let into the secret,—the forms were finally locked up and sent to press. Now came the rub. Could the pressman be trusted with the secret? The foreman thought he could, and the pressman was accordingly instructed in the nature of his work and advised to be cautious.

While the form was being made ready a well-dressed man entered, and with a businesslike air about him approached the press, but was stopped by the foreman, who asked him what he wanted, when he said he was sent by the president of the road for a copy of the speech. The foreman told him he could not get a copy without a written order signed in the president's own hand. On hearing this he retired, but soon returned and said he was unable to get the requisition, but as his paper wanted a copy of the speech before the other papers there were fifteen hundred dollars in it for the party who would get one; but this attempt failed like the first. The next day the proofreader was accosted on the street by a man whom he did not know, but who said he was a representative of one of the New York dailies, and was authorized to offer twenty-five hundred dollars for an advance copy of President ——— speech. The proofreader, although astonished, quietly refused, and hurried back to the office and told the foreman what had happened.

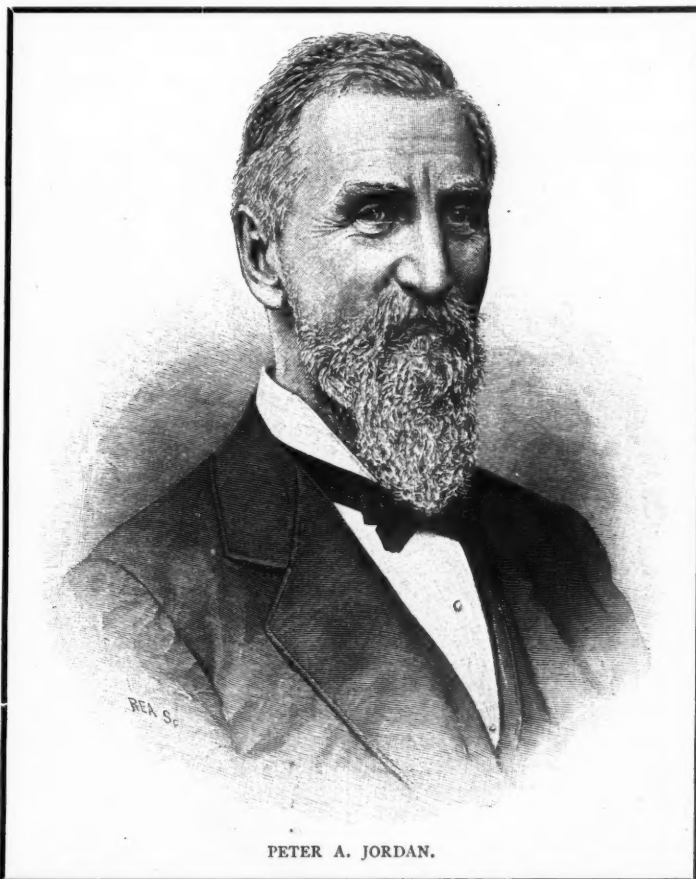
The work now became interesting, for the news had spread around the office like wildfire, but as everything was done but the presswork, there was little chance of any of the work going astray, although many an anxious eye was turned toward the press.

The pressman felt too big for his clothes, so greatly was he excited. Just to think! here were two offers of money, combined would make \$4,000, for handing a copy of the speech to a reporter, and the only apparent charge that could be made for so doing would be a breach of confidence, and the only punishment, loss of a situation.

This was a temptation the pressman had never experienced before; but honor prevailed. The form was worked off, the sheets gathered up, counted and found correct, rolled up, packed in a trunk and delivered to the president, who sailed away the next day a happy man, while the press-

man gathered up all the sheets used in making ready and, accompanied by the foreman and proof-reader, marched to the cellar, where, with a heavy sigh, he heaved the entire lot of sheets into the furnace under the boiler.

None of the hands engaged in this work received other than their regular wages, while it made a fat bill for the employer.



PETER A. JORDAN.

MR. PETER A. JORDAN, the subject of the present memoir, departed this life March 25, 1884. He was born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1822, and commenced his commercial career as clerk in a hardware store. In 1854 he entered the service of Lawrence Johnson & Co., the parent firm of the present grand enterprise known as Mackellar,

Smiths & Jordan, names which are "familiar in our mouths as household words." At Mr. Johnson's demise the surviving partners admitted Mr. Jordan into the firm, and the foundry was then denominated the Johnson Type Foundry, in honor of their late senior.

Mr. Jordan was a gentleman of fine business capacity, gentlemanly instincts and great literary taste. His courtesy and urbanity endeared him to all with whom he had business connections, and his successful and exemplary career is a noteworthy illustration of what may be achieved by industry and integrity. His sorrowing relatives and friends have the profound sympathy of the fraternity with their loss.

Requiescat in pace.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, MAY, 1884.

STATE OF TRADE REPORTS.

WITH the present issue we commence the publication of what it is intended to make a permanent and special feature of THE INLAND PRINTER,—a monthly statement of the condition of the trade throughout the country. As these reports are received direct from the officers of the local unions, their reliability may be depended on. The advantages of such data to the craft will be seen at a glance. Whenever a difficulty occurs, the fact will be made public, so that printers will have no excuse hereafter for allowing themselves to go to any locality under false inducements.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

THE power of an unmuzzled press for good or evil is well nigh incalculable. Properly directed, and controlled by a desire for the public weal, it becomes a weapon which vice fears and tyranny hates. On the other hand, when prostituted for the furtherance of selfish ambition, or the corruption of public morals, it is one of the greatest curses of the age. Many of the periodicals published in our larger cities are doing more to foster crime and poison the minds of the rising generation than any

other agency. Nor are many of our more pretentious newspapers guiltless in this respect, because their preaching and practice do not correspond. Though their editorials affect to deplore the degrading tendencies of the times, the baneful effects of public exhibitions of brutality, or the prurient curiosity evinced at the disgusting testimony too often developed in our courts of justice, their news columns teem with the details of the latest bruising match, and the filthier the scandal, the more elaborate the minutiae. While they attempt to justify such action under the plea that their readers demand the *latest news*, they fail to state that such publication creates the very demand to which they refer. It is not only their bounden duty to denounce, but to refuse to publish, all matters having a corrupting tendency; and so long as they continue to pander to this vitiated taste, and furnish the channels of communication by which this filth is doled out, so long will their protests be taken at their true value.

But of all occasions the advent of a presidential contest affords the most coveted to open the sluice-gates of personal abuse. Instead of impartially discussing the relative merits of the *principles* involved, it too often indulges in invective which neither convinces nor converts, and which is unworthy the press of an enlightened republic. Misrepresentation, willful and indefensible, is the favorite weapon with which the journals of one party try to outvie those of the other, and the paragraphist who can condense the most falsehoods into the fewest lines becomes the hero of the hour. A visitor not conversant with the facts would suppose, and naturally too, that instead of Christian statesmen having been selected as candidates for the chief magistracy, the choice had fallen on penitentiary graduates. And unless the signs of the times are deceptive, the campaign upon which we are about to enter will prove no exception to the rule. Is it not well to remember, under such circumstances, that the rebellion was in a great measure owing to the unbridled invective indulged in by our national legislators, which eventually silenced reason and forbearance, and that while the elasticity of American institutions is well enough in its place, it is neither wise nor profitable to put it to an unnecessary test?

We have been led into these remarks by the perusal of an article by George William Curtis, commenting on the severity of the sentence imposed on Mr. Edmund Yates, of London,—four months' imprisonment,—for publishing, on the authority of a lady of title, a story concerning an unnamed but generally recognized peer, which was false and libellous. In the article referred to, which is as full of sophistry as an egg is full of meat, Mr. C. assumes an air of superiority in this respect for the press of this country which is altogether undeserved. On the contrary, the curse of American journalism is the reckless manner in which private character is attacked, and the sanctity of the family circle invaded, in which libellous charges are made one day only to be retracted the next. In its enterprise, in the collection and condensation of the news of the day, its classification, its varied correspondence, its interesting selections and mechanical execution, it deservedly stands unrivaled, but its proneness to cater to the disreputable element for political purposes, its weakness for

the sensational, its disregard for truth and private character when a purpose is to be served thereby, are only worthy of condemnation. The so-called system of interviewing is often carried to brutal extremes. In the case of Mrs. Langtry, for example, journalists, claiming to be American gentlemen, outraged every principle of manhood by wantonly assailing a defenseless woman, dogged her steps at every turn, criminated her by interviews which never had an existence, and followed her even to the privacy of her private apartments. Was this commendable enterprise, or was it ruffianism?

The sentence, though a severe and sensational one, will not have been without its beneficial results if it prove the means of inducing the scandal-mongers of the American press to be a little more circumspect in the future, and of convincing them that falsehood and blackguardism is no evidence of journalistic ability. The only regret we feel in the matter is, that the pariah and professional garbage-vender of the British press, Henry Labouchère, was not sent to keep the culprit company.

UNVARNISHED TRUTHS.

THAT the *proficient* American Job Compositor is, as a rule, ahead of his fellow craftsman in the Old World, is a claim that an unprejudiced comparison of the work turned out by each will substantiate. His versatility and taste, his ability to adapt himself to circumstances, give him a decided advantage over those who by nature, custom, and force of education, are less subject to change, and are expected to move from year to year in the same old groove. But while this is true, it is equally true that improved material and appliances have increased in a greater ratio than the training and ability of the compositor himself. With the advent of these improvements came new responsibilities, and a higher standard of intelligence and workmanship is required to apply them. Truly artistic work, about which we have lately heard so much, implies "beauty and harmony," and we repeat that a great deal of what is palmed off as artistic printing is an insult to common sense, and that if the types could speak they would protest against such an abuse of terms. The old stereotyped rules—such as the grading of the features for prominent display—name, nature of business, location, date, the length of lines and proper spacing between them (even now a much neglected feature), the judicious distribution of light and shade, cap and lowercase lines, etc.—are well enough in their places, but the printer whose designs are required to be original and unique cannot be governed by conventional rules, and must rely on his own resources for success. It is the possession of these resources and the ability to utilize them that is the great desideratum of the hour, and that such possession is the exception and not the rule is too self-evident to admit of controversy.

While this popular craving after the artistic is a gratifying sign of the times, which, if *rightly directed*, cannot fail to exercise a refining influence on the national character, it is all essential to discriminate between the genuine and the counterfeit. Spurious imitations and misdirected efforts cannot be too carefully guarded against. We have the natural taste and capacity; all we require is develop-

ment under proper auspices, but it certainly will not be developed under the superficial, slipshod system of education which at present prevails. This is emphatically an age of progress, and the successful printer cannot afford, any more than the successful machinist, to rest on his laurels, but must keep pace with the developments of the day. That this claim and complaint has something more than imagination for its basis, we think will be corroborated by observation.

The Japanese combination border, for example, filled a long-needed want, and the original and peculiar style of art which it displayed undoubtedly gave an impetus to and afforded a wide field for the aspiring printer to develop his artistic ability, yet it was frequently maltreated beyond recognition. It was used in all sorts of jobs and under all sorts of circumstances, in season and out of season, until its appearance was tabooed in many of the leading offices throughout the country. If criticism was indulged in, it was generally supplemented by the remark, "Never mind changing it, let it go *now*," and go it did, till it became a nuisance and an eyesore. The zigzag, oriental, Egyptian, and other styles which followed, for the same reasons are fast treading in the footsteps of their predecessor. In short, it is not the proper use, but the glaring *abuse*, of these and similar designs to which we now take exception. For years past we have had our periodic outbreaks of popular delusion. First, there was the dolly-varden craze,—the more *outré* the pattern and raiment, the more artistic (?) the work. This was followed by the dado epidemic, when simpering misses and sillier women were permitted, by the use of unsightly designs and garish bric-à-brac, to transform a parlor into an imitation dime museum, under the guise of art. Then we were inflicted with the sunflower idiocy and its legacy a crop of dudes. All of which remind us of the Scotchman who defined metaphysics to be "*something* of which the man who lectured and the men who listened knew nothing at all about." Oh, art, how many outrages are committed in thy name!

And now the inexplicable craze for the grotesque seems to have reached our type-foundries,—for certainly many of the specimens recently turned out, dubbed "the latest artistic designs," are the most atrocious and abominable ever conceived by the mind of man, and bear as much relation to artistic printing as a dromedary does to an Arab steed. They not only lack the harmony of proportion, but set at defiance every essential requirement of art. We may smile at the "hieroglyphics" of a school-boy's first attempt at chirography, though we would hardly think of accepting them as models in conducting our correspondence; yet in no imaginable job in this world, or any other, could the use of some of these samples be else than repulsive to good taste, because they are a gross violation of every element pertaining to the beautiful.

Again, it is very questionable if the revival of the Caxton or "old styles" have not been productive of more harm than good, and the studied attempts now being made to out-Herod Herod in their production seems very much like "enterprise run to seed." A few months ago there was held in this city a "World's Railroad Exhibition," designed to show the improvements made in the various

departments since the advent of the "Rocket" and "John Bull," the pioneer engines, both of which were exhibited. As *relics*, containing the first practical application of a revolutionary principle, as the *first mileposts* on the road of railroad travel, they were well worthy of study and attraction, but no sane man desired that engines constructed on their models should be *substituted* for the modern locomotive, beautiful in mechanism, perfect in design, and powerful beyond compare with these pioneers, displayed on each side of them. Yet not more absurd would have been such demand than the growing habit of resurrecting designs which were supposed to have been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, whose only claim to recognition is their antiquity.

But as there are two sides to this question, let us now refer to some of the causes which help to produce the evils complained of, over which the compositor has no control.

The system of *rushing* now in vogue is detrimental to the production of first-class work. In many offices the foreman is compelled, doubtless against his better judgment, to have a job *rushed*—when he knows to do so is virtually to spoil it,—but as he is only a subordinate and his instructions are imperative, he has no discretion in the premises. How often are the expressions heard, "*Don't spend much time on this job*"; "*This is in a big hurry*"; "*Get this up any way you can*," etc. Frequently this repetition grows so monotonous that the compositor loses all interest in his calling, and works more like a machine than a man, as the requirements of study, care and taste indispensable to the production of a really meritorious job are ignored, and, as a consequence, in all such establishments poor work must be the rule and good work the exception.

A short time ago, one of the most promising job printers of our acquaintance, who was such an enthusiast in his trade that he purchased material, took it home, and spent hours in devising this or that design—left it in disgust, because, as he remarked, "Whenever I want a chance to show what I can do, I am always checkmated with the excuse, 'This kind of work don't pay,' while it is the only kind of work I care anything about." In his new vocation he has made a reputation of which his old companions feel proud, though, to this day, he insists, "If I had only been given a *chance*, I am sure you would not have been ashamed of my efforts." Now work turned out under these circumstances may "come out all right," and it may not. If it does, it is more due to luck than good judgment, because a job that is justified in a hurry, locked up in a hurry, read in a hurry, and worked off in a hurry, is very apt to be passed in a hurry by those for whom it is intended. In the pressroom the same rule is observed: the pressman has no time to overlay or underlay, and he does the only thing he can,—puts on a little *more ink*, a little *more squeeze*, and then grinds away, often doing more harm to the finer-faced fonts than the amount received for the entire job pays for. And when it fails to give satisfaction, and its defects are pointed out, an injustice is invariably done both to the compositor and pressman, because no allowance is made for the undue haste in which it has been gotten out.

Another, and by no means the least important, drawback is the whim of some customers to have their work set up according to their *own tastes*, regardless of propriety or appearance, forgetful of the common-sense adage, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*—let the shoemaker stick to his last. We have often seen workmen tested till Job's patience was discounted, who, after vainly spending half a day to suit the grumbler, were informed that the *first proof* suited best of all. There are others, however, who insist on their *own* ideas being carried out to the letter, upon whom reason and argument are thrown away. No matter how outlandish their taste, it must be gratified, even at the expense and reputation of the office. That such meddlers are generally cranks does not help the matter, as the public takes the job for what it is worth, and cares nothing about the attending circumstances.

But the overshadowing cause is doubtless owing to a defective mechanical and intellectual training. Investigation would corroborate the statement that, where errors of judgment or taste have occurred, not once in a hundred times has the attention of the offender—man or boy—been called to the fact, nor is it likely to be until an efficient apprenticeship system is enforced either by the International or by law. And this much-needed and long-demanded reform cannot be brought about too speedily.

THE SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

AS the date for the convening of the International Typographical Union is fast approaching, when subjects of vital interest to the craft will be brought forward for acceptance or rejection, we believe the present a favorable opportunity for presenting a few practical suggestions which we trust will be deemed worthy of consideration, and accepted in the spirit in which they are given.

Besides the questions of a purely *craft* character demanding attention, there are others of an economic nature which it can no longer afford, as the most advanced, intelligent and influential of our representative trade organizations, to pass by. Like Banquo's ghost, they will not down at its bidding. It must take the initiative in devising ways and means to put them into practical effect, or it must surrender the proud preëminence it has heretofore enjoyed. The labor problem is *the problem of the age*. Upon its successful solution depends not only the welfare but the perpetuity of the republic, and we know of no deliberative body whose efforts are more likely to aid in the accomplishment of this much-desired result than that to which we now appeal—the International Typographical Union.

But to be practical, let us suppose that the subject of arbitration, or a uniform apprenticeship system—two important questions—be made the special subject for action at its next annual session, and the delegates requested to have one or both of them discussed in the interim by the local bodies, what would be the result? The members of two hundred unions, in every section of the country, would be discussing the most feasible methods to put them into practical operation. The entire organization would be interested in their success, and after a line of action had been decided on, each union would no doubt

be represented by those who had proven themselves the most capable, and who were able to *intelligently* discuss the questions in all their bearings. The deliberations of the "International" would consequently be invested with a special importance, and exercise a beneficial influence over other representative trade associations. Conclusions thus arrived at would command alike the attention of the public and the press, and have a direct bearing on state and national legislation. Backed by the organized endorsement of the craft, its decision would be universally recognized, and the objections now made to spasmodic or local action effectually removed. We also sincerely believe that when employers see the progressive, intelligent labor element devising practical common-sense methods to do away with the friction unhappily existing between capital and labor, and inaugurate an era of confidence and good feeling, they will gladly give a helping hand, and that the unmeaning and senseless opposition now existing against trades unions will be effectually removed.

Of course we have merely thrown out the suggestion. If acted on, the question of detail would be settled by the convention. That some such movement will be inaugurated is the earnest desire not only of a large number of the craft, but of tens of thousands in the grand army of labor, who are anxiously looking to the International Typographical Union to take definite action in the premises. *Gentlemen, what is your reply?*

QUICK WORK.

A FRENCH book was lately made into an English twelvemo of 175 pages in forty-eight hours in New York, says the *Paper World*. The book was procured at eleven o'clock on Wednesday. At noon the first translator began work. Almost at the same time proofs of the title-page had been sent to Washington to be copyrighted. At midnight all the translating had been done. Copy had begun to go to the compositors before supper-time. By supper-time Thursday night, just twenty-four hours later, all the type had been set. At about five o'clock the first forms had been stereotyped and put to press. A great deal of the editing was done in the proofs. Early Friday morning the binders began the final work upon the book.

DISHONEST COMPETITION.

THE system of hap-hazard estimating, or, to speak more plainly, of dishonorable and dishonest competition, of which we complained in our March issue, still continues, as the following example, recently brought to our notice, proves. Estimates were solicited from two printing establishments for a job of 200,000 eight-page folders, cut six to double cap. One firm, doing business on business principles, offered to fill the order for \$414.70, based on the following computation:

Composition	\$ 6 70
Presswork	67 00
Folding	60 00
Electrotyping	6 40
Stock	275 00

\$414 70

The figures of its successful competitor were \$325, thus allowing but \$50, as against \$139.70, for composition,

electrotyping, presswork and folding. Now, only one of two conclusions can be arrived at,—that the firm making the last-mentioned estimate accepted the job at an *actual loss*, or that it never intended to pay its bills. It is high time this rascally way of doing business was broken up, and THE INLAND PRINTER intends to expose it, as a duty it owes to the craft and to reputable firms.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN PRINTER.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in Russia to celebrate in a becoming manner the three hundredth anniversary of the first Russian printer of whom there is any authentic account, Ivan Feodoroff, who died December 15, 1884. Feodoroff, who was formerly a scribe, founded at Moscow the earliest printing-press establishment in Russia, of which the first production was the "Apostol" (the Acts and Epistles divided according to the requirements of the liturgy), printed in 1564, and still to be seen in the Synodalnaya Typographia, in Moscow. Being accused of heresy, he emigrated to Lithuania, and established another press in the neighborhood of Vilna. He afterward removed to Lvov, where he set up a third press, from which was issued a second edition of the "Apostol." Finally, settling at Ostrog, he established a fourth press, which became very famous, and whence issued, in 1580, the Psalter and New Testament, and in 1581, the celebrated Ostrog Bible, published through the exertions and at the expense of Prince Constantine Ostrozhsky.

THE GREAT FIRE IN PATERNOSTER ROW.

FROM the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* we learn that the recent great fire in Paternoster Row, London, destroyed, in main or in part, the business of twenty-seven firms, nearly all printers and publishers, and property to the amount of \$1,250,000. It originated on the premises of Messrs. Pardon & Sons, and in less than fifteen minutes had spread to several adjacent buildings. The alarm was quickly sent by telegram to the headquarters of the fire brigade, and in a short time twenty-five engines were playing on the flames, but owing to the narrowness of the streets and courts, many of which will not allow two buggies to pass each other, it was very difficult for some time to cope with the devouring element. After four hours' struggle by the firemen, who worked like heroes, the flames were gotten under control, and their further spread averted. Several men and four or five women employed in the bindery of Mr. Pitman, the exit of which had been nailed up by the salvage corps, had a narrow escape from a horrible death, and the terrified group was not rescued a moment too soon. The heaviest loss will be that of Messrs. Faudel, Phillips & Sons, which it is said will reach \$250,000.

AN experienced pressman has discovered that rollers put away in an upright position and allowed to remain idle for a week or longer are observed to have a smaller circumference near the ends than at the middle. This is a curious fact, and in consequence of it the rollers should be placed in boxes lying lengthwise, with a bearing at both ends in the sockets provided for the purpose.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

RULEWORK — *Continued.*

BEFORE concluding our observations on this branch of the typographic art, we direct the attention of our young friends to the accompanying specimen of rulework, which will bear close inspection and is an excellent example of what may be accomplished by the attentive student. This design was the creation of the workman who carried it out, his only instructions being "to make a nice attractive letterhead,"—no sketch or suggestion being given to guide him as to the nature of the work desired. In the design produced he has shown himself an artist as well as a printer.

Having satisfactorily sketched the outline, the more difficult task of reproducing it in brass rule was commenced, and those familiar with handling rule will see at a glance that it is not an easy job to cut, curve and place in position so many pieces of rule of the various sizes and shapes necessary to form so perfect a production.

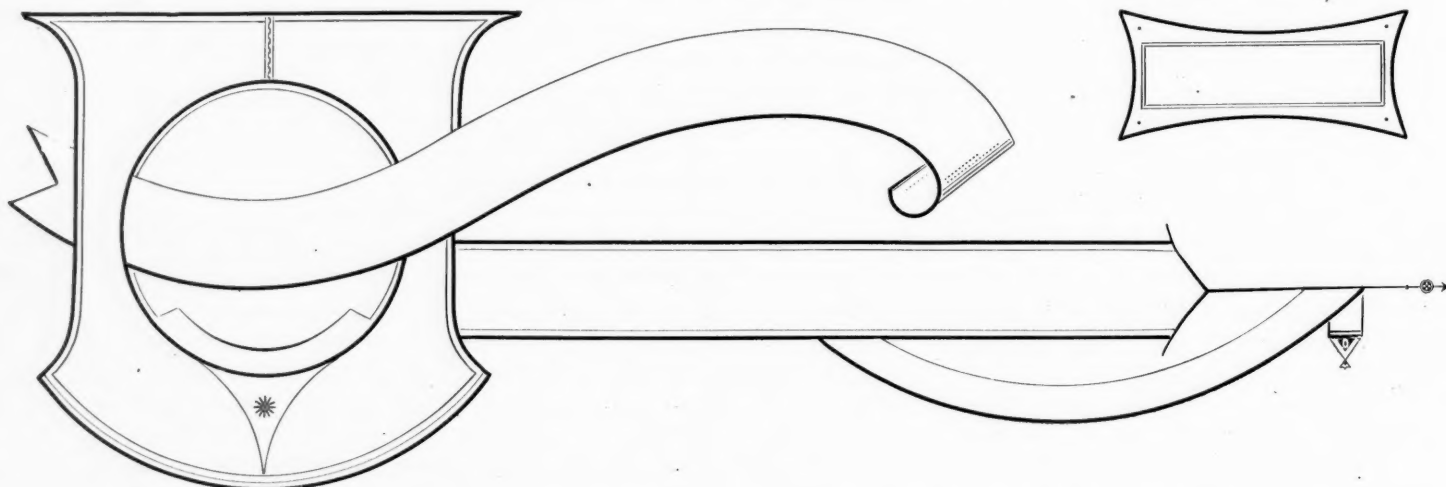
For the benefit of those young printers who wish to copy this useful and ornamental piece of work, we will

the rules stand better on the flat surface of the stone than they would on a galley resting on a frame; besides which, you do not run the risk of displacement, which is liable to occur in sliding such work off a galley onto the stone.

Having securely fixed the main outlines in their respective positions, the work of filling in the embellishments and shading lines may be proceeded with; and if the whole form is intended to be printed in one color, the reading matter may be set up and placed in the position it is intended to occupy. If the rules are to be worked in one color and the type in another, the rule form should be completed, locked up, and a proof taken, when the type can be set to conform thereto.

Patience is necessary to perform work of this character, as every rule must be cut and filed to a nicety, and the material used for filling-in be so carefully justified, that when the form is locked up there will be no "hanging" or "bulging" in any part; the whole should appear in as perfect form as though engraved upon a solid block.

Such work as this is sure to be universally admired, and brings credit both to the workman producing it and the



describe in detail the *modus operandi* by which such results may be attained. The rule to be used should be thin, say ten or twelve to pica, as it is easier to work and does not possess so much spring as rule of greater thickness. First, cut and shape the rules for the outline of the shield; then form the circle in the center and place it in position, fixing it there by placing a few quads at the top, bottom and sides thereof. Next, cut and shape the rules for the scroll, and mark on the circle and the right-hand perpendicular line of the shield the points at which the scroll will intersect them. Cut away with a file or other cutting instrument the pieces between the points marked, and you will then be able to place the scroll in position. Shape the outline of the tablet in the right-hand top corner and place in position, and fill the intervening space between the shield, scroll and tablet with slugs or quads. You may then form the horizontal band extending from the shield below the scroll, and, having fixed the same in position, will proceed to attach the depending ribbon which reaches from the center of the band and folds over the projecting bar at the end, finishing off with a drooping endpiece.

This should all be built up in a chase on the stone, as

firm employing him. As the demand for this class of work is growing every day, it is to the interest of young printers to endeavor to make themselves adepts in this line of work, for when it becomes known that a workman is capable of executing such artistic work, his services will be sought for by employers of high-class labor, and he need never fear that he will have to roam around from pillar to post looking for a job, while others are preferred before him. Such workmen are scarce, and it behooves every young printer desiring to make a position in life to educate himself up to the requirements of the age in which he lives, and put his education into practical form.

Having given our young friends examples of rulework from the simple to the intricate, and not wishing to weary them by dwelling too long upon one of the many different branches of the art, we will, in our next paper, give some hints upon another important subject, which is not always so well understood by them as it should be.

A PRACTICAL job printer, having \$2,000 or \$2,500 to invest in an established and paying newspaper and job-printing establishment in Florida, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

A COUNTRY PRINTER'S OPINION.

To the Editor:

NILES, Ohio, April 15, 1884.

The April number of THE INLAND PRINTER contains the best article I have ever read on the subject of the "Comparative Weights of Paper" used by printers. The writer thereof must at some time have had the experience which the country printer now frequently has in getting paper. I hope to hear from him through its columns again at greater length. It will awaken more interest among the craft about a subject in which they have taken comparatively little interest. It is these technical articles that working printers want to read and appreciate if they expect to go into business on their own account. If it were not for the needlessly extravagant waste of paper, some of us printers would be better off than we are today.

Fraternally, N. T.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PRINTERS.

To the Editor:

CHILTON, Wis., April 12, 1884.

To those country printers who are often cursed with a bad roller—one which has become tough and hard—and who cannot afford to buy two rollers annually, one in the spring and another in the fall, at a cost of \$4.50 each, the following recipe for making an old roller as good as new will no doubt be read with interest. I have experimented till success has crowned my efforts, and now give it for the benefit of the craft. It is as follows:

Lay the roller on the imposing stone and beat it with a smooth, flat board for about ten minutes; then soften the hardened crust of ink with linseed oil; rub this off with a woolen rag till perfectly dry; then scrape with a sharp instrument; next wash with tolerably warm strong lye, and let this soak into the composition; after about ten minutes give the roller a good sponging, and then use immediately. A roller so treated will do all that can be asked of it, and will keep up a good suction for at least five minutes. One precaution is necessary above all, or the entire exertions are made in vain: After the press has fairly begun work the printer's devil at the roller-stand must bear down on the roller with all his might while the roller is passing over the form, and turn the cylinders without cessation.

XIUS.

THE EVILS OF OVERTIME.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 18, 1884.

Many thanks for your able article in March number against the *evils of overtime*. As an employé of the government printing-office I can assert from experience that the overtime system has developed into an evil in this establishment deserving the severest denunciation. It prevails more or less in each department, but in the composing and press rooms the practice is chronic. The bad results of this system was tacitly admitted by Congress, when in its wisdom (and with that consideration for its employés for which it has ever been distinguished) it passed the *eight-hour law*; but this, like many others of a kindred nature, remains on the statute book a dead letter, because of the grinding predilections of those officers whose duty it should be to carry out the law in its integrity, in spirit as well as in letter. Do you doubt it? I am cognizant that this is a grave assertion, but I go further; a majority in the departments above mentioned labor from twelve to fourteen hours per day. Affidavits in support of the truth of this can be had, but of course you understand the "power behind the throne" that would necessarily keep an individual employé mum; nor should the duty of exposing such a flagrant breach of law devolve on an individual. It is an outrage on the working community, which might properly come within the ramifications of the Humane Society. The injustice, however, is intensified by the fact that *no extra pay* is allowed for overtime, while the rule of the trade outside is pay and a half.

When the mantle of authority fell on the present incumbents in office, they recognized the magnitude of the *evils of overtime*, and with

the proverbial characteristic of a new broom essayed a clean sweep. To this intent the chief clerk, Mr. Cadet Taylor, issued an order to the several foremen to discontinue overtime, which we gratefully appreciated, but as Mr. Taylor's underlings never carried the order out, we could only doubt its sincerity and place it in the category of claptrap bids for cheap popularity,—at least, that is the only logical inference.

Now, Mr. Editor, after this impeachment of the P. P. & Co., give me a few lines' space to breeze those whom your correspondent, "An Enemy to Overtime," so happily designates earthworms. We have a few of them here who go so far as to *petition* the foreman for the privilege of working overtime; but who are these selfish mawworms anyhow? Ask them, are they members of a church? Do they belong to any charitable organization? Have they provided for the rainy day? If they answer truthfully they will give a negative reply.

Regarding your article, it places its subject-matter in a clear and lucid light before the craft. Tackle it again, so that the evil may exist only as far as necessary.

EIGHT HOURS MAN.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor:

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 12, 1884.

Do you know of any preparation that is better or more economical for gumming paper than mucilage? What is usually used by label printers? I found the following recipe in the *Druggist's Circular*, which purported to be the same as is used upon the government postage stamps: 8 oz. dextrine, 4 oz. alcohol, 4 oz. acetic acid, 20 oz. water. I have tried this mixture with poor success, and have concluded it is either a fraud, or I have been unable to get the best materials. Doubtless it is best for printers who do not make a specialty of labels to buy ready-gummed paper, but there is a class of work, such as policy-riders, endorsement slips, memoranda, etc., which require to be gummed only on one edge, and for which the gummed paper in the market will not answer.

H.

ANSWER.—Lehner publishes the following formula for making a liquid paste or glue from starch and acid. Place 5 pounds of potato starch in 6 pounds (3 quarts) of water, and add one-quarter pound of pure nitric acid. Keep it in a warm place, stirring frequently for 48 hours. Then boil the mixture until it forms a thick and translucent substance. Dilute with water, if necessary, and filter through a thick cloth. Another paste is made from sugar and gum arabic. Dissolve 5 pounds gum arabic and 1 pound sugar in 5 pounds of water, and add 1 ounce of nitric acid and heat to boiling. Then mix the above with the starch paste. The resultant paste is liquid, does not mould, and dries on paper with a gloss. It is useful for labels, wrappers, and fine bookbinders' use. Dry pocket glue is made from 12 parts of glue and 5 parts of sugar. The glue is boiled until entirely dissolved, and sugar dissolved in the hot glue, and the mass evaporated until it hardens on cooling. The hard substance dissolves rapidly in lukewarm water, and is an excellent glue for use on paper.

ALTERATIONS FROM COPY.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, April 23, 1884.

The item of changes and alterations in the printer's bill is one which invariably engenders strife, ill-will to all concerned, and the least satisfactory in the settlement of an account, even if the charge should be allowed by the customer. The printer dislikes charging the smallest amount for alterations; the customer, in the same degree, dislikes to pay for what, in many cases, he thinks is an imposition.

In many years of experience, I have found the practice to be of value as a preventive of possible misunderstanding, to cursorily examine the copy as to its legibility, and then frankly suggest to the customer or author that he take the additional time necessary to put his MS. or copy into better shape. Very often the suggestion is well received and the result is satisfactory to author and printer. It has been my custom, latterly, in making estimates, particularly where a large quantity of copy is likely to accompany the job, to insert a clause in the bid, conditioning that the MS. shall be clear, legible, and free from interlineations. It requires but little patience to present this quality to the customer, and he is better pleased with the result of his work and better satisfied when his bill comes to be settled. The attendant risk of errors, always great, is greatly lessened, and pleasant relations more firmly established. I can instance two jobs, just completed, which will illustrate, in marked comparison, what has been

written about in this short paper. In the one—a four-page circular price-list—the virtue of carefully preparing his copy was lacking in the customer. Charged against it was over thirty-six hours for time consumed in alterations. In the other—a large octavo catalogue of three hundred and fifty pages—the quality of carefully prepared copy was so prominent, that scarcely ten hours were occupied in changes as the work progressed.

T. D. P.

GLUE vs. COMPOSITION ROLLERS.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 29, 1884.

In your April number, in giving directions for making rollers, your correspondent asserts that a glue and molasses roller will "last longer and do better work than any of the alleged patent compositions." If anyone believes this Rip Van Winkle, let them try it and see.

We used to have old glue and molasses rollers sent to us to be remade. We had to chop them off the stock with a hatchet, and the chips flew like pieces of brick. How long will a glue and molasses roller run and do good work without sponging and doctoring? And how long will they run after that, with sponging and doctoring? From our observation they do well if they last a month, and they are troublesome before that time. How long do the best of them last? Not long. How long do the best rollers made of "patent compositions" last? Many months, often years. We heard from a printer in Orange county, N. Y., who has run a cylinder roller eight years, and is good yet. And right across the street from us are Macdonald & Eick, as good printers as there are in Cincinnati. Their cylinder presses are all Hoe's stop-cylinders. One roller on these stop-cylinders is running today and every day; it has not shrunk, has as good a "suction" as when new, and has not a hole or a tear in it; it has never been recast; it was made thirteen years ago. A glue and molasses roller one year old would be a curiosity.

In your March number there is an article on Glue for Pads and Tablets, by Mr. Wm. Meyer, Jr. We make and advertise "Pad Glue" only because we know we can get better glue and better choice of it, and get it cheaper, than printers can, and also because we know a printer can buy "Pad Glue" cheaper than he can make it.

We have no secret at all about making it, and printers who want to make it can do so. We use the very highest grade of transparent glue of the highest strength made,—very thin glue. We soak it in water for ten minutes or less, and melt it, adding glycerine at the rate of nine pounds to fifty pounds of dry glue. This is enough glycerine to impart sufficient flexibility and to destroy all brittleness, and not enough to hinder drying to any extent. It must be colored *very strongly*, so that the thin layer on the edge of the pad will show enough color. Cochineal may be used, or the aniline colors. Aniline red produces a crimson if strong, or a pink if weak. Another aniline color called Eosine yellow (so called because its red is slightly yellowish), produces a bright yellowish-scarlet. A mixture of the two gives a cherry-red. The aniline color is dissolved in alcohol and added to the melted glue. Aniline reds cost from sixty cents to three dollars and fifty cents per pound; the latter are the cheapest. The lower priced anilines are simply adulterated. That sold by all retailers is the lowest grade. By buying this low grade the aniline actually in it costs you about eight dollars per pound.

It may interest our married typos when we tell them that the best possible glue for any kind of mending,—that is when you want a thing to stay mended,—is glue made just as we have described our "Pad Glue," without the coloring, of course. When a glued piece drops off your furniture, as it will off shop-made goods, glue it with this and it won't come off again. Yours truly,

VAN BIBBER & CO.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1884.

At the present writing, excepting perhaps one or two large bible publishing houses, the state of the trade here is dull. Speaking of bible publishing houses, I sometimes stand amazed when I contemplate the vast number that are printed every year. One wonders where they all go to. Speaking to Mr. Shepherd, superintendent of the National Publishing House, one day about it, he remarked that a great proportion of

them were sold in the West. Even allowing this, one would think, from the number printed in Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati, that not only the *West*, but the *whole world* would be deluged.

In my last letter I spoke of the dissolution of the firm of Grant, Faires & Rodgers. Messrs. Grant & Faires, who withdrew, are about starting a large printing house on Library street, near Fifth. They will invest \$50,000. It is their intention to have everything first-class. Mr. Isaiah Allison will have charge of the pressroom; J. Madison Plish, of the composing-room. The old office will be continued under the firm name of the Jas. B. Rodgers Printing Co., who retain with them, as superintendent, Mr. Chas. Miller (not C. W. Miller), whose name is a tower of strength in the community. The change, I am glad to say, has resulted beneficially to a good many deserving workmen.

Mr. Buchanan, superintendent of the *Times* Printing House, has resigned.

Mr. Chas. A. Ostrander, ex-president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, has had his useful form locked up in the chase of death. Having had the pleasure of the lamented gentleman's acquaintance, I believe that I voice the sentiment of the community in saying that the feeling is one of universal regret. Genial, kind and affable as he ever was, it could scarcely be otherwise.

The Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, honored themselves at their last meeting by presenting to Wm. Harris, their venerable treasurer, a handsome gold-headed cane, as a mark of their high esteem and appreciation of his faithfulness in the past and present devotion to the interest of their union. Mr. Harris is the oldest working pressman in the city, though by no means the slowest. For a man of his years he is remarkably agile. Your correspondent had the pleasure of making the presentation, and I attach you a copy of the remarks made on that occasion. Mr. Harris responded in a few remarks brimful of good common sense.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held their annual election last Saturday. The following was the result: President, William H. Foster; vice-president, Charles C. Clark; recording secretary, David M. Pascoe; financial secretary, Jacob Glaser; treasurer, Chas. Gelwicks; doorkeeper, Jas. A. Sawyer; trustees, Jas. Beatty, Owen A. Duffie and Jno. Dardis; delegates to International Typographical Union, John Wagner, Dellas Wentzell and Jno. M. Driver. There was quite an animated contest for some of the offices and a large vote polled.

Mr. William T. Adams, president of Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, thinks very highly of the *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and has forwarded to me the accompanying copy "Honest Printers," which we hope you will find space for. More anon.

C. W. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T. SHATTUCK, Petaluma, Cal.—*THE INLAND PRINTER* was run on a two-revolution, four-roller, Hoe cylinder press.

PRINTER, Elkhart.—The object of the glycerine is to neutralize the brittleness of the glue and impart an elasticity to the compound.

X, St. Paul.—The electrotpe autograph in the circular referred to was made by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago, by a new process, at a trifling cost.

JOB PRINTER, Lynn, Mass.—Your inquiries were overlooked in our last issue. To the first we answer yes; to the second, it will not injure it.

J. N. P., GALVESTON.—We regret to say that No. 2 is out of print, we cannot, therefore, furnish it; we have a supply of all the other back numbers. Write to Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago.

ENGRAVER, Cincinnati.—The firm you mention are regarded here as highly respectable. We will always cheerfully give any information we may be possessed of, but bear in mind we are not a "Bradstreet," and are not willing to pursue inquiries of a fiscal character.

THERE are now published in Great Britain 2,015 newspapers, 401 of which are issued in London alone. Of the entire number, 179 are dailies. In 1846 there were issued in the United Kingdom 551 journals. The magazines, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,260.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BARRETT'S bindery has removed to 79 and 81 Wabash avenue.

CUSHING, THOMAS & Co. have removed to their new block, corner Third avenue and Jackson street.

WILLIAM MALLOY, a well-known migratory "comp.," has fallen heir to forty thousand dollars by the decease of a Buffalo relative.

JOHN BUCKIE, JR. & Co., manufacturers of printers' rollers and composition, have removed to 180 and 182 Monroe street (entrance in rear).

GENIAL JOE is back again from St. Louis; he did not set his watch by the dummy sign, but he made some big sales of Mather's Sons' staple.

THE R. Hoe Press Company, located at 180 and 182 Monroe street, are thoroughly renovating their establishment. When completed their quarters will look almost as good as new.

It is stated that the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, the well-known New York capitalist, and a reputed aspirant for the presidency on the democratic ticket, has purchased a half interest in the Chicago *Herald*.

AN unusual number of printers have arrived in Chicago recently from all parts of the country, and work is consequently hard to find. "Birds of passage" would do well to avoid Chicago for some time to come.

MR. EDWIN IRWIN, ex-President of No. 16, is now with his sister on a farm in southern Kansas, and it is hoped he will there recover his shattered health. His address is, Smoky Hill P.O., McPherson county, Kansas.

We acknowledge the receipt of an artistically executed catalogue for Streeter & Tucker, printed by Donohue & Henneberry, under the supervision of Mr. G. B. Richardson, which reflects credit on the management.

AT the present time Chicago has five unions devoted to protecting the interests of craftsmen in the "art preservative,"—the English, the Pressmen's, the German, the Bohemian and the Scandinavian. All are united and prosperous.

THE GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY has removed from 196 Washington street to 180-182 Monroe street, between La Salle and Fifth avenue. Arrangements are now being made for manufacturing type material in all its features.

MR. M. DONAHUE, of the well-known firm of Donahue & Henneberry, has returned from Florida, where he has been sojourning for a few months in search of health. We are glad to be able to state that Mike's trip has been successful.

BLOMGREN BROS. & Co. are busily engaged in fitting up their photo-engraving department, which they intend moving from Wabash avenue to their headquarters, 162-164 South Clark street. They report business good and prospects bright.

MR. HARRY RAYMOND, manager of the Chicago branch of J. K. Wright & Co., of Philadelphia, now settled in their new and handsome quarters, 27 Washington street, has just returned from a trip, and is hustling the city for business.

THE *Evening Press* Company has enlarged its capital stock, changed the name to the *Evening Mail*, moved across the street on Fifth avenue, to more spacious quarters, put in a new fast press, and expects soon to become a power in the journalistic world of this city.

MR. JOSEPH LANG, ex-President of No. 16, who has been visiting the Pacific slope with the purpose of permanently locating there if favorably impressed, has just returned to Chicago. He considers the Far West a vastly overrated country, and will be more content in future with the Garden City.

REMOVED.—The J. W. Butler Paper Company have removed to their magnificent new and commodious quarters, 173 and 175 Adams street, between La Salle and Fifth avenue. The building is 50 by 190 feet, five stories and basement, and is without doubt the finest paper warehouse in the United States.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS Co. have removed from their old quarters on Monroe street to their new premises, 270 Dearborn street. The

manager, Mr. A. T. H. Brower, succeeds Mr. Ogden Brower, who has assumed the position rendered vacant by the demise of the late A. F. Brown, as treasurer and general manager of the company in New York.

WE have received the first number of the *Modern Printer*, a new technical monthly journal, published by Green & McAllan, 3 Ludgate Circus, London, England. It is conducted by M. P. McCoy, late London correspondent *American Model Printer*. We wish it abundant success, and it deserves it too, at least if it maintains the same standard of excellence as the issue now before us possesses.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Mr. William Johnston, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston, of this city, sailed from New York last Wednesday, in the steamship *Egypt*, of the National Line, for Liverpool. He expects to be gone about two months, and intends visiting localities of interest in England, Scotland and France. The object of his trip is rest and recreation. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

THE Scandinavian Typographical Union, of Chicago, celebrated the first anniversary of its organization with a banquet at the Svea Hotel, on Saturday evening, April 19. Seventy-five members and invited guests sat at the tables, which were loaded with substantials and delicacies dear to Scandinavian taste. Addresses were made by the president of the organization, the editors of the various Scandinavian papers, and by the president and secretary-treasurer of the English Typographical Union. A most enjoyable time was had, the festivities lasting into the "wee sma'" hours of Sunday.

THE annual election for officers of Chicago Typographical Union, held April 9, resulted in the election of M. J. Carroll, president; James Garner, vice-president; James C. Hutchins, H. G. Boughman and A. H. McLaughlin, board of trustees; C. G. Stivers, recording secretary; Samuel Rastall, secretary-treasurer; Frank S. Pelton, Thos. A. Cook, Jay E. Reeves and James O'Hara, delegates to International Convention; Eugene Bottler, sergeant-at-arms. The total vote cast was eight hundred and forty, out of a membership of eleven hundred. The selection is an excellent one, and guarantees continued growth and prosperity to the organization.

MR. GEO. W. BUTLER, a journeyman printer of this city, has just patented an improved job case, which has met with a flattering reception. It is especially adapted for catalogue work, being so arranged that the compositor can do all his justification *without leaving his stand*. It contains apartments for leads from 1½ to 4 ems pica in length, 4, 6 and 8 to pica in thickness, and divisions for slugs and leads from 5 to 20 ems pica, inclusive. It also contains a tray of movable figure-boxes, which will fit any ordinary case. Every inch of space is utilized, and altogether it is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and fills a want which has long been acknowledged. We shall publish a diagram of it in our next issue.

NEW IMPROVED STOP-CYLINDER.—There is now in successful operation in the printing establishment of Rand, McNally & Co., of this city, a new improved Cottrell stop-cylinder which dispenses with the fly in use, carries the sheets in *front* of the cylinder, face up, and lays them down in such a manner that blurring or smutting is next to impossible. This is effected by means of an arc extending from the cylinder proper to the point of delivery at the rear of the press. In connection with this arc is an endless chain to which two pairs of grippers are attached, which convey the sheets as they are thrown off, rendering the delivery cylinder an unnecessary appendage. The sheets are laid directly *over* the distributing table, leaving ample space between them, however, to enable the pressman to put in and take out the rollers without the slightest inconvenience. Forms can also be put on the bed of the press just as conveniently in the rear of the cylinder as from the front, but the overshadowing advantage is the fact that this important invention destroys the *electricity* which causes the offsetting,—a boon which will be appreciated by pressmen who have vainly endeavored in the past to overcome this drawback.

AUSTRALIAN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The third anniversary of the Union has lately been celebrated at Melbourne. Prior to the business meeting, the members of the council and the delegates from the invited societies dined together.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

NEW YORK Typographical Union, No. 6, now has a membership of 3,542.

WEST VIRGINIA boasts of one hundred newspapers, six of which are daily.

THE Government Printing Office is to be equipped with the Edison electric light.

Pluck is the name of the latest paper published in the boycotting interest. It is printed in Troy, N. Y.

THE office of Norman L. Munro has been made a union establishment, and the boycott is withdrawn by the New York Union.

THE importers of paper and manufacturers of paper during 1883 were valued at \$1,576,038, being \$726,540 less than for 1882.

THE printing ink and writing fluid exported during 1883 was \$46,442, an increase of \$23,154, or almost double that of 1882.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6, New York, has repaid the loan of \$500 borrowed from the Custom Tailors during the trouble some time ago.

JOHN R. O'DONNELL has resigned the Presidency of the New York Typographical Union, and M. Geary, of the *Herald* was elected in his stead.

FIVE newspapers devoted to mysticism and spiritualism are published in France, four in Belgium, eight in Spain, and three in Germany.

PAPER is reported to be made from a white moss growing abundantly in Norway and Sweden. Only the mouldering remains of the plant are used.

A CO-OPERATIVE Printing Company has been formed in Minneapolis, Minn., who have purchased the job office of Reynolds & Mitchell. Success to them.

At a regular meeting of the Toronto Typographical Union held on April 5, the following officers were elected: President, Jas. Reid; vice-president, Robert Munn; treasurer, Thos. Wilson; financial secretary, W. H. Parr; recording secretary, Wm. Merideth; delegate to New Orleans, G. W. Dower.

At the meeting of Memphis Typographical Union, No. 11, held Sunday, April 6, the following officers were elected: H. E. Crandall, delegate; Jas. P. Wheelles, president; A. W. McEwen, vice-president; H. M. Crowell, reelected treasurer; H. P. Hanson, reelected secretary; H. J. McGrann, reelected fund trustee.

In the Hoe shops in New York may be seen a printing-press today that would stand in place of any gentleman's dining-table, occupying less than one-quarter of the space of an old-fashioned press, yet capable of printing on both sides, folding in a supplement and counting out in lots of 5, 10 and 20 to the boys, at 18,000 papers per hour.

INFORMATION is desired of the whereabouts of Thomas Henry Mosher, a printer, who left Boston at the close of the war for California. Mr. Mosher hailed from Hants county, Nova Scotia, and would be now about fifty years of age. Any news of the above will be gladly received by W. G. Biggs, recording secretary Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, P.O. box 3331, Boston, Mass.

THE Milwaukee inventor of a "self-spacing" type claims that it can be set up in one-third less time than the type in general use, the additional speed in composition to be gained by doing away with justifying. The type is made in units of such a size that 152 of nonpareil in a line make thirteen ems pica, as will also 136 of minion, 128 of brevier, 120 of bourgeois, and so on. Every one of these numbers can be divided by eight without a remainder.

AN order has been recently issued by the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, stating that those apprentices employed therein who marry before their terms of apprenticeship have expired, will not be allowed to complete their term in government employ. The reason assigned is, that when apprentices marry, the fact that their compensation will not enable them to support a wife often leads them to become more anxious to make big bills than to turn out good work.

At the regular meeting of Pressmen's Union, No. 1, Washington, D.C., held April 19, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Richard P. Thomas, president; Charles Meecham, vice-president; Thomas F. Maher, reelected treasurer; Jno. N. Wright, Jr., recording and financial secretary; Chas. Moran, sergeant-at-arms. At the same meeting it was decided not to send a delegate to the International Typographical Convention, to be held at New Orleans in June next.

CONCERNING the strike of the compositors in the Buffalo *Courier* office, and the merits of the controversy, their organ, *Justice*, published under the auspices of No. 9, says: "All that the Typographical Union desires of the *Courier* Company is, the same rate of wages paid by almost every newspaper and job office in this city. We ask to be treated as men, and not as skulking slaves. And until we obtain our meed of fair pay and decent treatment, we ask our friends to continue to boycott the *Courier* and *Evening Republic*."

A SOUTH AFRICAN VISITOR.—We have recently received several copies of the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, published at Kimberley, Griqualand, South Africa. The weekly edition is a seven-column paper of ten pages, and is a marvel of journalism, when its location and surroundings are taken into consideration. Its advertising patronage is immense, and its telegrams, correspondence, news, etc., show the colony to be in a prosperous condition. Among its items of interest is the announcement that a nugget of gold weighing thirteen and a half pounds had just been taken from the Lower Kaap diggings.

FOREIGN.

MR. GEORGE FISHER, a Victorian printer, has been made mayor of Wellington, N. Z., for the third time.

THOMAS GEMINIE is said to have been the first person in England who engraved on copper, about 1545. He afterward became a printer.

ENDEAVORS are now being made to secure the adoption of the eight-hour system in all the printing-offices of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, which promise to be successful.

ANOTHER daily paper is promised in Victoria. It is to be called *The Standard*, and its proprietorship will be vested in a limited company, with a capital of £50,000 in £1 shares.

IN 1571 a printing press, with a font of Irish types, was provided at the expense of Queen Elizabeth and sent to Dublin, and the first book printed in Ireland in that character was a catechism.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, there are in France 2,721 printing offices. Of these, 1,157 are devoted exclusively to letterpress printing, and 965 to lithographic printing; while the remaining 599 offices combine both branches.

THE *Orange Postman* was the first penny paper. It was started in England in 1706, and sold for a halfpenny. It is, therefore, probably the first one-cent paper ever published. It was unquestionably the father of the penny press.

THE first newspaper printed in Ireland was *Pue's Occurrences*, published in Dublin in 1700. It was said that it became a daily paper, and lived for half a century. Some authorities claim that there was a *Dublin News Letter* in 1685.

A FORTNIGHTLY paper, *Ny Gazety Malagasy*, has been published at Antananarivo, Madagascar, since June last. The paper, which is being printed in the government printing-office, is the first gotten up by natives without European assistance.

ITALIC types were first introduced by Aldus Pius Manutius in an edition of Virgil, printed in 1501. They were first called Aldine. The letters were united as in writing, and the types are said to have been cut by Francesco da Bologna, better known as Francia, in imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch.

SOLID POCKET GLUE is made from 600 grammes of glue and 250 grammes of sugar. The glue is at first completely dissolved by boiling with water; the sugar is then introduced into the hot solution, and the mixture evaporated until it becomes solid on cooling. The hard mass dissolves very rapidly in lukewarm water, and then gives a paste which is especially adapted for paper.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A DRESDEN house makes children's carriages out of pulp. Watch cases are made from black celluloid. Japanese papers for cleaning the skin are also in the market.

In our next issue we shall commence the publication of a series of interesting articles on the history of the printing-press, from the pen of a well-known contributor, Mr. Stephen McNamara, of this city.

WATERPROOF paper and pasteboard as strong as parchment are now made by treating the sheets with a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia, so as to partially dissolve a thin film of the paper, which is then dried.

FROM Rowell's Newspaper Directory, now in press, we learn that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a total of thirteen thousand four hundred and two.

A USEFUL TABLE.

The following table will prove useful to printers who wish to ascertain quickly the exact weight of leads necessary for any work—all the calculation necessary being to count the lines in one page, multiply that number by the number of pages to be leaded, and divide the number thus obtained by the number of leads in one pound, according to the table. Fractional parts not being required for practical use, the nearest even number is given.

Length in pica ems.	Nonpareil slugs.	Three to pica.	Four to pica.	Five to pica.	Six to pica.	Eight to pica.	Nine to pica.	Length in pica ems.	Nonpareil slugs.	Three to pica.	Four to pica.	Five to pica.	Six to pica.	Eight to pica.	Nine to pica.
4	72	108	144	180	216	288	324	28	10	15	20	25	30	40	45
5	56	84	112	140	168	224	252	29	10	15	20	25	30	40	43
6	48	72	96	120	144	192	216	30	9	14	19	24	29	38	42
7	41	61	82	102	123	164	183	31	9	14	19	23	28	37	40
8	36	54	72	90	108	144	162	32	9	13	18	22	27	36	39
9	32	48	64	80	96	128	144	33	8	13	17	21	26	35	38
10	28	42	56	70	84	112	126	34	8	12	16	20	25	34	37
11	26	39	52	65	78	104	117	35	8	12	16	20	24	33	36
12	24	36	48	60	72	96	108	36	8	12	16	19	24	32	35
13	22	33	44	55	66	88	99	37	7	11	15	19	23	31	34
14	20	30	41	51	61	82	90	38	7	11	15	18	22	30	33
15	19	28	38	48	57	76	84	39	7	11	15	18	22	30	32
16	18	27	36	45	54	72	81	40	7	10	14	17	21	29	31
17	17	25	34	42	51	68	75	41	7	10	14	17	21	28	30
18	16	24	32	40	48	64	72	42	7	10	14	17	20	27	30
19	15	22	30	38	45	60	66	43	6	10	13	16	20	26	29
20	14	21	28	35	42	56	63	44	6	9	13	16	19	26	29
21	13	20	27	33	40	54	60	45	6	9	13	16	19	25	28
22	13	19	26	32	39	52	57	46	6	9	12	15	18	25	27
23	12	18	25	31	37	50	55	47	6	9	12	15	18	24	26
24	12	18	24	30	36	48	54	48	6	9	12	15	18	24	25
25	11	17	23	28	34	46	51	49	5	8	11	14	17	23	24
26	11	16	22	27	33	44	48	50	5	8	11	14	17	23	24
27	10	16	21	26	31	42	46								

Above are given the number of leads to the pound from four to fifty ems pica in length, and from nonpareil to nine to pica in thickness. To get the number of ten or twelve to pica leads in a pound it is only necessary to double the amount opposite the same length of five or six to pica. To ascertain the number of pica slugs divide the number of nonpareil by two; and the great primer may be closely approximated by dividing by three.—*Printers' Circular*.

CANING AN OLD STAGER.

As may be seen by our Philadelphia letter, Mr. William Harris, the faithful treasurer of Pressmen's Union, No. 4, was, at the last meeting, made the recipient of a handsome gold headed cane, on which occasion the following felicitous presentation address was made by C. W. Miller, on behalf of the members:

BRO. HARRIS,—It is somewhat surprising that a man of your age and unsullied reputation should, from any cause beyond your own control, become the subject of a flagellation at the hands of your associates. But you may rest assured that, in performing the task which devolves on me, I shall, in administering your well-merited castigation, be unsparing in the use of the means at my disposal. In the case of refractory children, various are the instrumentalities employed for impressing on their hides, if not on their hearts, a lively sense of the fact that they are accountable beings, and do not escape the vigilant eye of those to whom they are linked in bonds riveted by love and affection. And so an antiquated "shoe," or a "tough strap," or a "flexible rattan," or "twisted rope" of respectable circumference, or something similar bearing the unmistakable stamp of *adaptation*, is made to figure conspicuously in the comedy or drama.

But manhood demands more majestic appliances than such things as these. We must now "put away childish things," and if we would make an *impression* upon one who has passed beyond the milestones which mark the youthful points in life's

pilgrimage; if we would indelibly *imprint* upon a *pressman* some token of our *handiwork* which he may carry with him until the last page of his life-book is *worked off* and the symmetrical *form* is *locked up* in some receptacle beyond the possibility of contact with *ink* and *paper*, where no *cylinder* will ever revolve over it, we must use something that is befitting the dignity of manhood. And so I approach you tonight, Bro. Harris, bearing in my hand, not a *bastinado* with which to wound and lacerate the soles of your feet, but a *CANE* of ebony wood, which I think is just the thing for the richly deserved "caning" you are about to receive! But be not alarmed, for you are surrounded by those who will not allow you to be "smitten above what you are able to bear," and this cane has a golden head, indicating that as gold is the purest of all metals, so the friendship which prompts this offering has no mixture of selfishness, but is pure and true.

Bro. Harris, we present you with this cane as a mark of the high esteem in which you are held by the members of Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, for your past faithfulness and present devotion to the interests of your brethren. And if you have as much pleasure in being thus "caned" as we have in performing such healthy exercise, this occasion will long be remembered as one of mutual satisfaction. Then take this substantial memento, and may it be as a walking-stick to aid or amuse you in future perambulations, or a staff on which you may lean in descending the hill which in early life you began to ascend, and whose summit you have now reached and passed. May it long be your privilege to carry this gold-headed cane, and may the time be far distant when it shall be said of Bro. Harris, "the silver cord" is loosed or the "golden bowl" is broken. And may your manly form often be seen in our midst.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. No difficulty existing, but printers are advised to stay away from this city at present.

Buffalo.—There is trouble in this city in the *Courier* office, owing to the petty tyranny of the foreman. McCune, the proprietor, is an avowed enemy of trades unions. By all means stay away from Buffalo.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The labor market is overstocked. No existing difficulty.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No existing difficulty. Wild rumors of a paper liable to discontinue.

Denver.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. No difficulty existing, but Denver is at present well supplied with printers.

Detroit.—State of trade, poor; prospects about June 1, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and upward. No difficulty existing, but the city is overstocked with printers.

Indianapolis.—There is a strike in the *Journal* office, owing to the petty tyranny of the foreman, a person named Divine. The paper is owned by John C. New, who refused to investigate the charges presented. Boycotting is now in order, and perhaps Mr. New may conclude to change his mind.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, better than usual; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$17. No existing difficulty, but the supply of labor is equal to the demand.

Louisville.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Supply equal to the demand.

Memphis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No existing difficulty; poor outlook for new comers.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. Plenty of union as well as non-union men in the city.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, quiet; prospects rather gloomy; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents (none); job printers, per week, \$16. Difficulty exists in the *Tribune* office, caused by an imported foreman, who recently declared all cases vacant. Old employees are now walking the streets, while he is importing men to an already overcrowded market.

New Orleans.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. There is no difficulty, but the town is full of printers, and tramps had better stay away.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$20. There is trouble at the *Bee* office in regard to wages. A walk-out may occur.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Are not in need of any printers at present.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Advice to printers, don't come to Winnipeg at present.

Fifty cents will pay for an advertisement of three lines in this Department. Each additional line ten cents. Twelve words make a line. No manufacturer's or dealer's advertisement will be admitted here, this being intended for the accommodation of our subscribers.

PRINTERS.—A situation wanted by a man who has had twelve years' experience at the printing business, in city or country. Can show first-class recommendations and samples of work. Understands running cylinder and job presses, and can give estimates on jobwork. Address R. H., care INLAND PRINTER.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN PRINTERS' WASTE,
113 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice.

Highest prices paid for Printers' Cuttings.

Offices in the City cleared periodically by arrangement.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,
PRINTING AND BINDING.

Our facilities for Book Manufacturing are unsurpassed.

313-319 Wabash Avenue, - - - Chicago, Ill.

Publishers of the "RED LINE SERIES" School Records and Blanks.



FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER.

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio, . . . \$3.75 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy, . . . \$3.75 per Ream.
16 " " . . . 4.75 " "	16 " " . . . 4.75 " "
16 " Royal, . . . 4.75 " "	20 " Double Cap, . . . 6.00 " "
20 " " . . . 5.75 " "	24 " " " . . . 6.75 " "

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK,
CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES,

BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES

WEDDING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140-146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

GERMAN
PRINTING INKS,

Bronze Powder.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

51 Maiden Lane, New York.

CARTER & BARNARD,
BLACK AND COLORED
PRINTING INK MAKERS,

116 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.



We are the only firm in the city who
manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

PULSIFER, JORDAN & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper, Card Board

and Envelopes,

Warehouse, 43, 45, 47 & 49 Federal St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Writing, Book Covers, Card Boards, Envelopes, Cut
Cards, Ledgers, Linens and Ruled Goods.

W. A. FOWLER,

Manager Chicago Branch,

161 LA SALLE STREET.

BRADNER SMITH & Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING.

SPECIALTIES.

"CLIMAX" BLOTTING, WESTON'S LEDGER,
CRANE'S BOND,
CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"
AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,
"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,
GERMANIC FLATS, HURLBUT FLATS, WESTLOCK FLATS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.
CHICAGO.

L. SCHAUPPNER & Co.

PRINTERS' & LITHOGRAPHERS' EMPORIUM.

196 and 198 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

List of Second-Hand Machinery and Material FOR SALE

Thoroughly overhauled and warranted in first-class condition.

- 31x46 COUNTRY COTTRELL, steam power.
- 1 No. 6 STANDING PRESS, used but little.
- 29x42 FOUR-ROLLER COTTRELL, latest style.
- 32x46 FOUR-ROLLER TWO REVOLUTION COTTRELL, latest style.
- 1 QUARTER-MEDIUM PEERLESS PRESS, 10x15, good as new.
- KIDDER JOBBBER, with patent numbering attachment.
- KIDDER JOBBBER, good as new.
- 1 EIGHTH-MEDIUM BALTIMORE JOBBBER, with steam.
- 3 QUARTER-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS, with or without steam fixtures.
- 5 EIGHTH-MEDIUM O. S. GORDONS.
- 1 HALF-MEDIUM O. S. GORDON.
- A large lot of Shafting, Hangers and Belting.
- 32-inch Power CHAMPION PAPER CUTTER.
- 33-inch BROWN & CARVER POWER PAPER CUTTER.
- 30-inch PEERLESS LEVER CUTTER, almost new.
- 34-inch CRANSTON POWER UNDERCUT.
- 1 FOOT STABBER, Sanborn's make.
- 24-inch SARGENT STEAM BRONZING MACHINE, good as new.
- 3 SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for Pamphlet Binding (new).
- 100 Double and Job STANDS, almost new.
- A large lot of News and Italic CASES.
- 1,000 Fonts of TYPE.
- 10,000 lbs. of BODY TYPE, from pearl to pica, in lots to suit.
- We have the only stock of Press Boards, size 41x56, made expressly for us, and every Board warranted, price \$2.00 each.
- If you have anything you want to trade for any of the above, write us, as we are right on the dicker. Everything sold by us is warranted, or no sale.

OSTRANDER & HUKÉ,

SECOND-HAND LIST OF CHEAP MACHINERY.

- 1 Super Royal Potter Press, 25 by 35.
- 2 Eighth Medium Gordons.
- 1 Quarto Medium Gordon.
- 1 Seven-Column Hoe Washington Hand Press.
- 3 Hand Lithographic Presses.
- 2 Dooley Paper Cutters.
- 1 Minerva Paper Cutter.
- 6 Book Binders' Standing Presses, No. 6.
- 1 Hiscox Backing Machine.
- 1 Perforator.
- 1 Electrotyping Routing Machine.
- 1 Black Leading Machine.
- 1 Hiscox Paper Ruling Machine.
- Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers, and a lot of Book Binding Machinery.

Nos. 81 and 83 Jackson Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BLOMGREN BROS. & Co.

Electrotypers,
Stereotypers,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

AND

Relief Plate Engravers,

162 and 164 South Clark Street,

CHICAGO.

If you have any Maps, Autograph Letters, Signatures, Mechanical Illustrations, Diagrams, Plats of Subdivisions, Plans of Mines or Buildings, send to us and get estimates.

We have on hand upward of ten thousand cuts suitable for Book Illustrations, Bill Heads, etc., and for advertising purposes.



A. C. CAMERON,
Editor.

JOS. PEAKE,
Sec'y and Bus. Manager.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY.

THE INLAND PRINTER

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

2 TAYLOR BUILDING MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

An Operative Journal Conducted by Workmen.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
INLAND PRINTER CO.

No Printer should be without it. Its columns are bright and sparkling, replete with articles on social, economical and technical subjects, a mentor to the apprentice, a guide, philosopher and friend to the jour. It is universally pronounced by the contemporary Press as the handsomest and ablest edited Craft Journal ever published in this or any other country.

—PRESS COMMENTS—

"All printers should have it."—*Columbian (Oregon).*
"Of great value to the craft."—*McNana Co. (Tenn.) Sun.*
"It is filled with interesting matter."—*Virginia Chronicle.*
"Every article is one of interest."—*Woodcock's Weekly Gazette.*
"It is the *ne plus ultra* of perfection."—*Sumter (S. C.) Advance.*
"A credit to all connected with it."—*Mercury, New Bedford, Mass.*
"One of the best magazines published."—*Naugatuck (Conn.) Review.*
"It is a beautiful specimen of typography."—*Deerfield (Mich.) Record.*
"Every printer will find it interesting."—*Wheaton Valley (N. J.) Echo.*
"It is one of the best among our files."—*Printer's Register, St. Louis.*

"We are happy to make its acquaintance."—*Farm and Fireside, N. C.*
"The handsomest journal we have yet seen."—*Keyport (N. J.) Enterprise.*
"It is the best printer's journal we have ever read."—*Coulterville Clipper.*
"A most excellent magazine of a practical character."—*Norristown (Pa.) Register.*
"As a specimen of typographic art, is unexcelled."—*Curry Co. (Ore.) Recorder.*
"It is conducted by workmen, and first-class ones at that."—*Keyport (N. J.) Enterprise.*
"It is not an advertising sheet devoted to puffing the wares of its advertisers."—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*
"Its composition, presswork, and editorial ability commend it to the craft."—*Elk Rapids (Mich.) Progress.*

"The execution of the number before us is deserving of all praise, and the literary workmanship is worthy of the mechanical. If such a sumptuous production can be supported by American operatives, they will certainly surprise their fellow craftsmen in every other part of the world, for no paper at all comparable to it has yet been established by workmen or for workmen."—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, London, Eng.*

The above are but a small portion of the great many complimentary notices with which we have been favored.

—SEE IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.—

Queen City Printing Ink Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS,

600 WEST FIFTH ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

News Inks, Poster Inks,

BOOK AND JOB INKS,

COLORED INKS & VARNISHES.

The Press Supplied at Lowest Rates.

AND QUALITY OF INKS GUARANTEED.

THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.

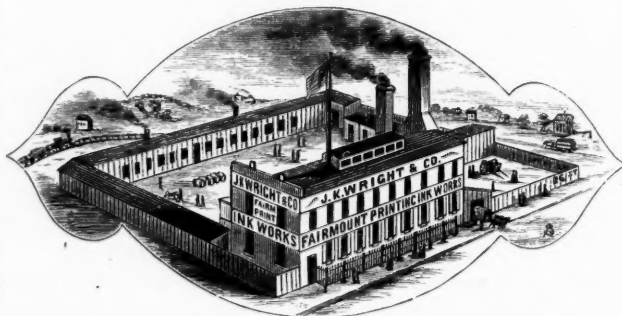
Fairmount Printing Ink Works,

J. K. WRIGHT & CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing and Lithographic Inks

OF ALL COLORS



MANUFACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE,

Twenty-sixth Street, Above Pennsylvania Ave.

PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

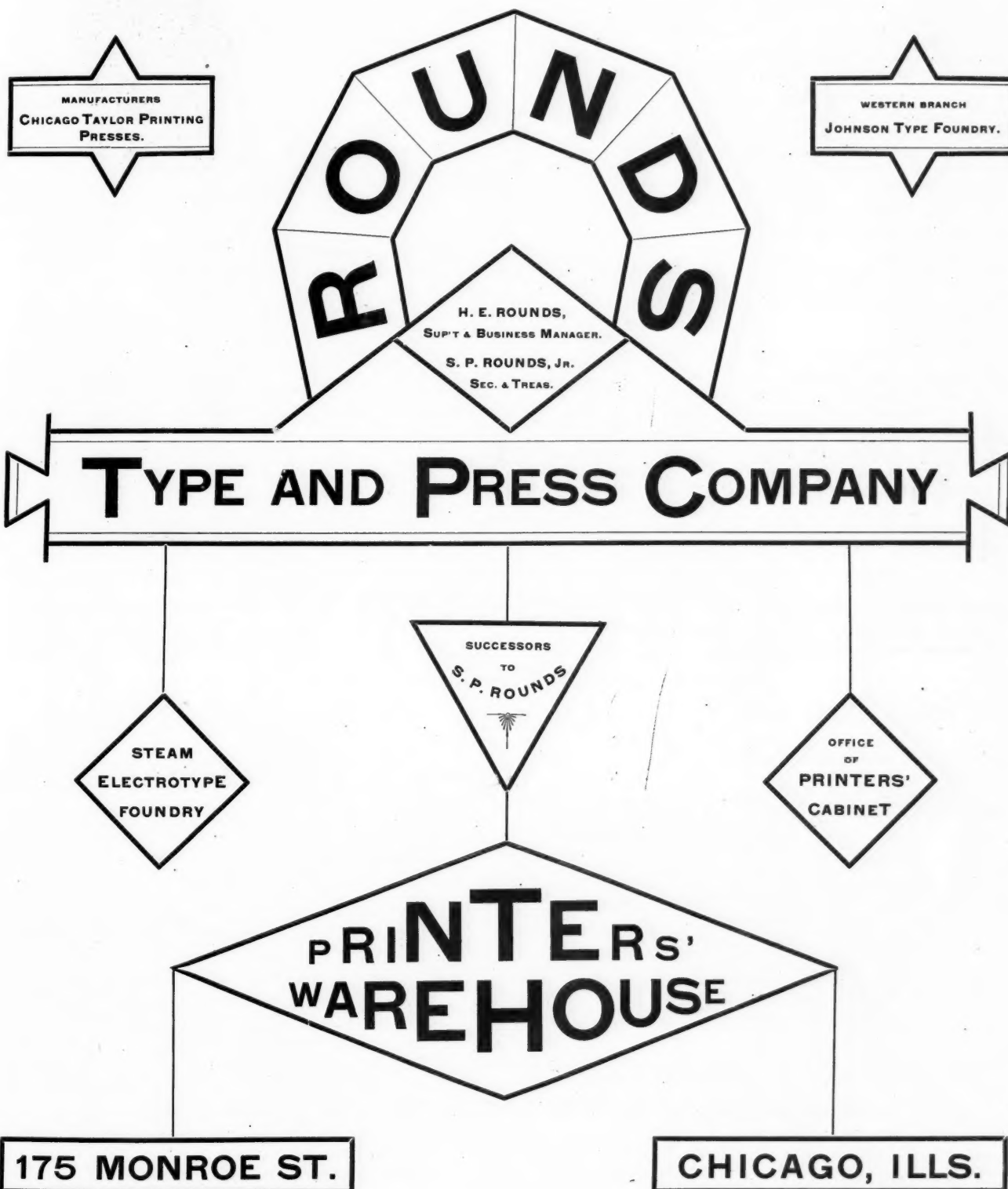
22 Spruce Street, New York.

214 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO BRANCH, 27 WASHINGTON STREET.

HARRY RAYMOND, Manager.

TELEPHONE 5505.



THE SIX LARGER SIZES OF LINING GOTHIC WILL LINE TOGETHER ACCURATELY BOTH AT THE TOP AND AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FACE,
A CONVENIENCE WHICH CAREFUL PRINTERS WILL DULY APPRECIATE.

ADAMS HAND CYLINDER PRESS

Each Press complete with Felt Blanket, Inking Apparatus, Roller Frame, one Cast Roller and one extra Roller Core. Speed, 300 to 400 per hour.

Of late years the circulation of country newspapers has largely increased, thereby causing increased labor in the working off of the editions. This has become so burdensome in many cases as to create considerable inquiry among publishers for some press that would do the work with less labor than the "Washington," and not so expensive as a "power press." The inventor of the **ADAMS HAND CYLINDER PRESS** has fortunately hit upon the right thing at the right time. All "pulling" of the lever is dispensed with. It is simply a question of rolling the bed under the cylinder, and back again, and the sheet is printed. From one-third to one-half more sheets can be printed in the same time than can be done on the Washington, and with little expenditure of strength.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

"It runs easy and without a blur." "It is the swiftest hand press I ever saw." "Very much pleased with it." "It is perfection." "Is nearly noiseless, and the impression is clear and distinct." "The Adams beats them all." "We print our whole edition without a blur." "The first side of the *Review* was printed at the rate of 500 copies per hour." "It works like a charm." "I consider it a boon to printers." "Would have no other press in my office if the Adams could be had." "Publishers of country papers can save much time by using this press."

PRICE LIST

Bed 24 x35 6-col. Folio,	\$225
" 27½x40½ 7- " "	240
" 28½x43 8- " "	
or 5-col. Quarto	260
" 33x48 9-col. Folio or	
6-col. Quarto	300

Marder, Luse & Co.,

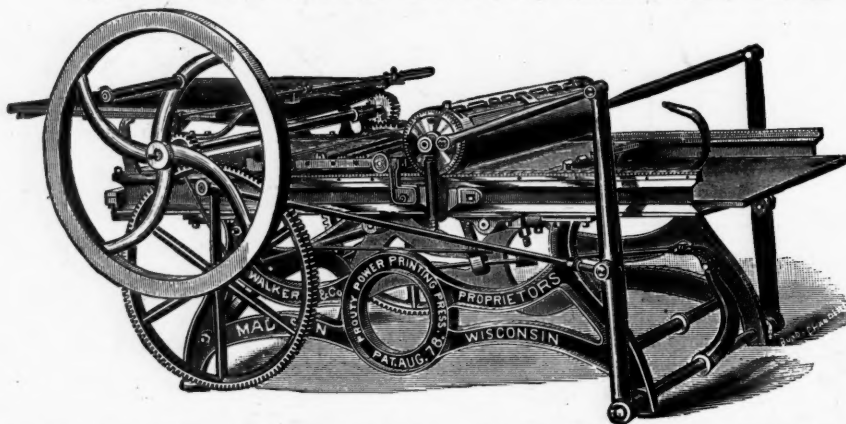
CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, MINNEAPOLIS.

THIS PRESS CAN BE SEEN AT OUR WAREHOUSES.



THE *WONDERFUL* PROUTY PRINTING *PRESS

SHIPPED INTO SPAIN, MEXICO, AND ALL THE STATES.



**NO TAPES, PULLEYS
OR FLIERS.**

PERFECT REGISTER
AND DISTRIBUTION.

IF YOU EXAMINE A PROUTY
YOU WILL BUY IT, AND
SO SAVE MONEY.

The Press feeds like the ordinary power Cylinder Press. It is a Self-Inker and delivers its own sheets, anything from an Envelope to a full size Poster or Newspaper, without the nuisance of tapes, pulleys or fliers. One man feeds and one turns. Runs by steam or hand. Only one motion on the type.

GUARANTEED TO DO GOOD NEWSPAPER AND POSTER WORK.

In use in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Ohio, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Canada, and elsewhere, and giving perfect satisfaction.

SIZES, PRICES, ETC.

No. 1, 7 Column,	3,000 lbs.	1,000 per hour,	Boxed and on Cars, \$515	Steam Fixtures, \$15 to \$25 extra.
No. 2, 8 Column, or 5 Column Quarto,	3,600 "	900 " "	" " 590	Book Fountain, \$25 to \$40 extra.
No. 3, 9 Column, or 6 Column Quarto,	4,200 "	800 " "	" " 665	

THE NEW PROUTY POWER JOB AND BOOK PRESS. SIZE OF FORM, 21x32, SPEED, 1500 PER HOUR. PRICE, \$600.00.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

—FACTS ABOUT—

The Campbell Two-Revolution Press.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED
CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND
TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT
TO GET AT.
FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

No Cast-Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER.

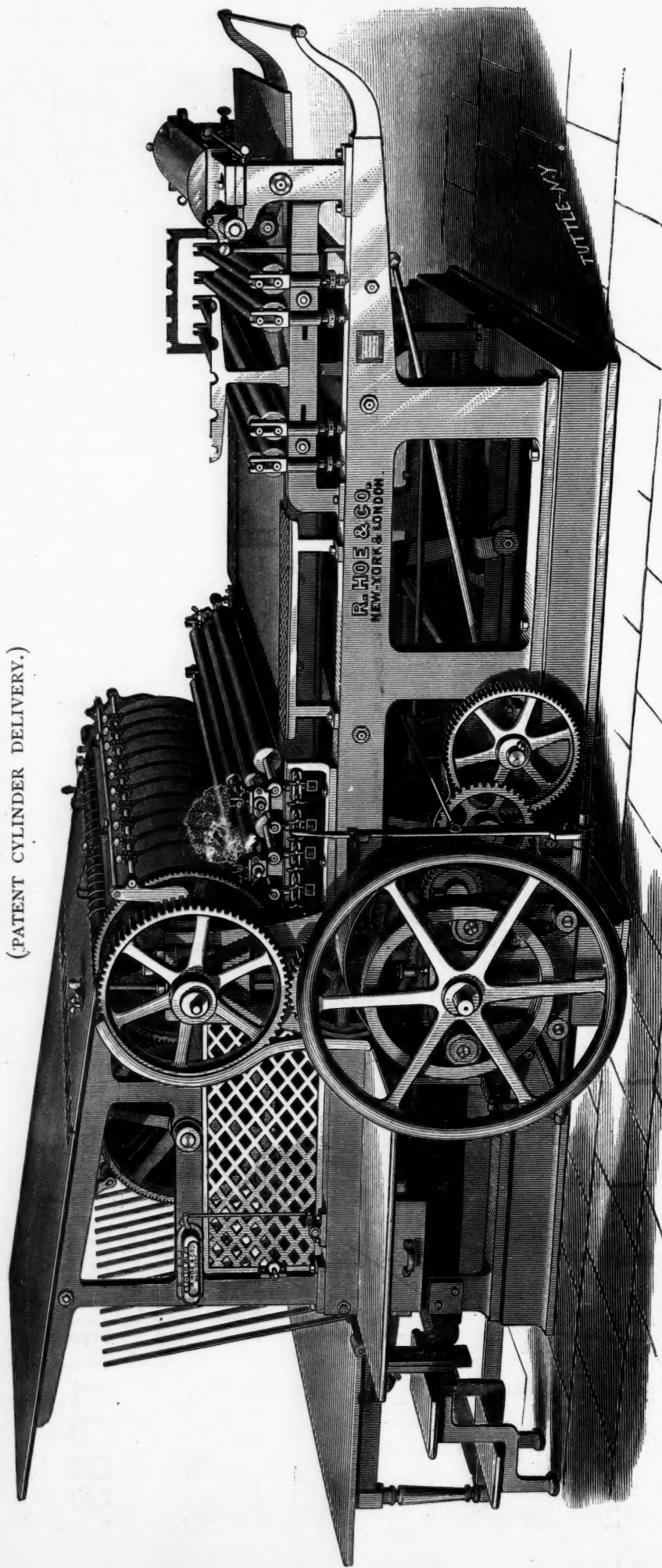
UNYIELDING IMPRESSION.

HIGHEST SPEED.

UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

R. Hoe & Co's Patent Two-Revolution Press.

(PATENT CYLINDER DELIVERY.)



This machine, now a great favorite with the trade, is intended especially for illustrated newspapers, periodicals, and rapid book work, which it will perform at a high speed, with accurate register and excellent distribution.

The frame is very solid, and the gearing all made of special iron.

The mechanism for driving the bed is similar to that on our large cylinder presses, comprising the long universal-joint shaft and geared friction-roller frames. Its motion is smooth and noiseless.

The fountain, the fly cam, and the patent fly are the same as used on all improved presses.

The distributing rollers run in a hinged frame, which is quickly raised to allow the form rollers to be removed and replaced without deranging their adjustment.

180 & 182 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

The iron ink table and the table distributing rollers are the same as in our stop-cylinder and four-roller large cylinder presses. It has, however, no large distributing cylinder unless especially ordered.

There are *four ways*, instead of two, for the bed. This machine has our new patent air springs, and the press can be turned by hand without compressing them. The patent reversing motion enables the feeder to stop the press and run it backward without leaving his stand.

The patent delivering cylinder takes the printed sheets from the main cylinder without the aid of cords or tapes, as in the stop-cylinder press, and sends them, by a set of independent and adjustable cords, down in front of the fly.

NEW YORK:
504 GRAND STREET.